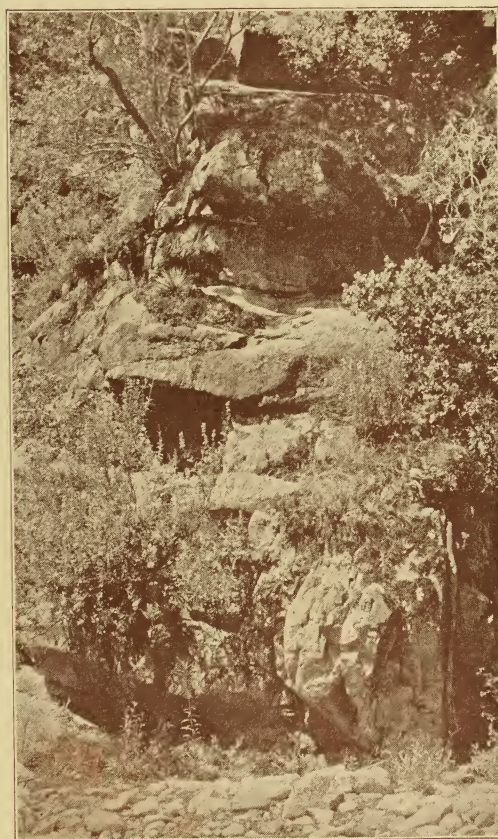


California GARDEN

10c



A NATURAL ROCK GARDEN

**August
1934**

PREMIUM LIST

Twenty-Eighth Annual
Fall Flower Show

Begonia Research

*By
Eva Kenworthy Gray*

The September Garden

By Walter Birch Jr.

The Magazine . . .

"California Garden"

A Practical Local Guide published monthly
for more than 20 years

Subscription \$1.00 per year

The official organ of the San Diego Floral Association, in its 24th year of continuous activities.

All interested in garden matters and civic beautification are invited to join. Dues \$1.50 per year. Magazine and Membership combined \$2.00 per year.

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REPORT OF JULY MEETING

To those who missed the July meeting of the San Diego Floral Association are extended condolences because the fine talk by John Wimmer was too good to be missed. Mr. Wimmer has made a very deep and scientific study of garden planning and then added it to his natural artistic ability. He very clearly discussed lines in the small garden and gave a particularly good talk on walks. He covered a very large subject by hitting the high lights making us wish that we could take advantage of the classes he is conducting for State College and enjoy step by step the development of gardens that he has perfected by years of study and experience. In the absence of Kate Sessions C. I. Jerabek gave interesting identifications of numerous plants on display.

Get Those Worms!

Have you had any trouble with little orange and green worms on your yellow Brooms? If not, then you're lucky, because almost everyone who has the popular *Genista fragrans* or *Genista canariensis* in their garden have had the bushes almost defoliated at some time during the last year or two, and the culprit is this little caterpillar which you may or may not have noticed and which is called the "*Genista Caterpillar*" because nothing tastes as good to him as a nice juicy Broom. Ordinary sprays and dusts have no effect on this caterpillar, but a material that will rid your plant of the pest is Cryolite (Barium fluosilicate).

WHY OUR SUMMERS ARE RAINLESS

Dean Blake, Weather Bureau

Quite frequently we are asked to explain why summers along the California coast are dry and winters are wet.

The capacity of air for moisture decreases rapidly with decrease in temperature. For this reason, when moist winds pass over cold surfaces, or are cooled by expansion when forced to rise, fog, cloud or precipitation results. Among other places, this condition prevails in summer on the coast of Alaska, where prevailing southerly winds become heavily charged with moisture, as they pass over the warm Kuro Siwa, or Japan Current, and later lose it as it is precipitated by forced ascension on the rugged shore line.

But a different situation exists along the California coast. Paralleling the shore is the cold California ocean current. In summer, the air which is warmed in passing over the Japan Current, cools by contact with the cold water near the shore, and clouds or fog result. However, this air is immediately heated when it reaches the much warmer land, and, as its capacity for moisture has increased, it becomes relatively dry, and few clouds and bright sunshine are enjoyed day after day a few miles inland. Too, as this stratum of ocean air is comparatively shallow, and is topped by a layer of warm, descending, and very dry air, it is prevented from rising and cooling.

Our rains are cyclonic, that is, they are produced by storms, most of which originate in the western Pacific, and journey eastward through high latitudes, usually in the region of the

FLOWER SHOW CHAIRMEN

Dahlias—Mrs. Geo. Gardner, phone Bay 0346M; Mrs. Dennie Roul, phone Hill. 4636.

Zinnias—Mr. H. W. Gibbs, phone Hill. 1550J.

Flower Arrangements in Basket or in Vase Bowl or Dish—Miss Etta Schwieder, phone Hill. 4950; Mr. Pieter Smoor, phone Main 4875.

Flower Arrangements in Miniature Containers—Miss Stella Klauber, phone Hill. 4906.

Annuals and Perennials—Mrs. John Nuttall, phone Hill. 8984J.

Lath House Subjects and Dish and Miniature Gardens—Mrs. E. W. S. Delacour, phone Hill. 4021; Mrs. W. S. Rockwell, phone Rand. 8745.

Bridge Luncheon Tables—Mrs. Carl Dorland.

Still Life in Shadow Boxes—Mrs. Alfred Mitchell, phone Main 7049.

Gate Receipts—Mr. Erskine Campbell.

Nomenclature—Miss Eleanor Carol.

Clerking—Mrs. Elsie Case.

General Chairman—Mrs. M. A. Greer, phone Hill. 1550J.

General Secretary—Mrs. De Forrest Ward, phone Hill. 3132J.

Judges—Mr. Silas B. Osborn.

Aleutian Islands. Distance from this prevailing track determines the amount of rain, other rainfall factors being the same, and, as San Diego is at the extreme southern tip of California, our rainfall is less than at any other coastal point. Storms are less intense in summer, and normally do not bring precipitation south of the Canadian border.

Seed Collected by The University of California Botanical Garden Expedition to Western China and Tibet Under the Direction of Dr. Jos. F. Rock, 1932

(NOTE: Practically the entire list of genera will be found adapted to growing in California as far south as San Luis Obispo and at some altitudes in Southern California. Many of the genera will succeed best in the rock garden, since the seed was collected at high altitudes. Genera which presumably can be successfully grown in Southern California and the Great Valley are marked with *.

	No. Spp.		
Abies Forrestii	1	Gentiana	1
Acanthopanax	2	*Gnaphalium	1
Acer	7	Habenaria	1
*Aconitum	9	Hedysarum	1
Alangium	1	*Hibiscus	1
*Amaryllis	1	Hippophae Rhamnoides	1
Andromeda	1	Hydrangea	1
Androsace	7	*Incarvillea	2
Anemone	3	Inula	1
Antheriscus	1	*Iris	1
*Artemisia	1	Lactuca	3
*Aster	4	Lagotis	1
*Astragalus	1	Larix	2
*Berberis	4	Leptodermis	1
Betula	1	Ligularia	1
Braya	1	*Lilium	1
*Buddleia	1	Lonicera	3
*Caltha	6	*Lychnis	1
*Caragana	2	Magnolia	1
Cardamine	1	*Malus	2
Carpinus	2	Meconopsis	20
Sassiope	1	Meliosma	1
*Celastrus	1	Morina	1
*Celtis	1	Myosotis	2
*Chrysanthemum	1	Nardostachys	2
Clintonia	2	*Nepeta	1
Codonopsis	3	Nomocharis	9
Corydalis	1	Nycocyamus	1
Cornus	2	Oxyria	1
*Cotoneaster	6	*Paeonia	1
*Crataegus	2	Pedicularis	26
Cremanthodium	15	Philadelphus	1
*Cynoglossum	1	*Phlomis	2
*Delphinium	4	*Photinia	1
Desmodium	1	Picea	1
Dentzia	1	Pieris	3
Dipelta	1	Piptanthus	1
*Diplarche	2	Pittosporum	1
Disporum	1	Phelospermum	1
Enkianthus	6	Podophyllum	1
*Erigeron	1	*Polygonum	2
*Evonymus	3	*Potentilla	8
		Primula	63
		*Prunus	10
		Pyrola	1
		Pterostyrax	1
		Pyrus	1
		Rheum Alexandrae	1
		Rhododendron	341
		Ribes	6
		*Rosa	12
		*Sedum	5
		Senecio	4
		Sibiraea Laevigata	1

Sorbus	8
Silene	4
Spenceria Ramalana	1
*Spiraea	1
*Styrax	1
Symplocos	1
*Tanacetum	1
Triostaeum	1
Ulmus	1
Vaccinium	1
*Veronica	1
Viburnum	6
*Vitis	1
*Vitis	1

Requests for seed should be addressed to Mrs. Richard W. Kirkley, 432 S. Serrano Avenue, Los Angeles.

The following conditions must be agreed to by recipients of this seed:

(1) That a fair and equitable distribution of all seed secured be made to those members of its affiliated clubs and to any other individuals who appear to be in a position to propagate the same with some expectation of success.

(2) That such records be kept of the history of the plants grown from this seed as will ultimately provide indication of the amount of the Expedition's contributions to California horticulture.

(3) That every recipient of the seed agree not to offer it or plants grown from it for sale, either individually or through trade channels, in order that there shall be no exploitation of the products of the Expedition for private gain.

(4) That the University of California Botanical Garden is in no wise responsible for the amount, condition, or viability of all or any portion of the seed, or for any details connected with its distribution by the California Garden Club Federation.

(5) That the attention of all recipients of the seed be called to the fact that the Expedition was entirely financed from private contributions and that further contributions are urgently needed to make possible the propagation, in the Botanical Garden, of the seed so that this Garden may be able to preserve the products of the Expedition for future study, for display, and to provide a perpetual source of seed of those species which prove most important; it being made plain, however, that recipients of seed are under no obligation to make such contribution.

PREMIUM LIST

... Twenty-Eighth Annual Fall Flower Show, Saturday and Sunday, August 25 and 26, 1934, Main Plaza, Balboa Park; Opening Saturday, 2 p. m. Admission 25c

SECTION A—AMATEURS

Dahlias

- * 1. Best collection of Dahlias, one of each variety. Prize Competitive Cup to be won for three years.
- 2. Best Three Blooms Cactus, one or more varieties.
- 3. Best Three Blooms Semi-Cactus, one or more varieties.
- 4. Best Three Blooms Decorative, one or more varieties.
- 5. Best Three Blooms Miniature, one or more varieties, not over 3½ inches in size.
- 6. Best Three Blooms Fancy or Variegated, one or more varieties.
- 7. Best Three Blooms Peony, one or more varieties.
- 8. Best Three Blooms Pompons, one or more varieties.
- 9. Best Three Blooms Show, one or more varieties.
- 10. Best Three Blooms Semi-double or Duplex, one or more varieties.
- 11. Best Three Blooms, Single, one or more varieties.
- 12. Best One Bloom Cactus.
- 13. Best One Bloom Semi-Cactus.
- 14. Best One Bloom Decorative.
- 15. Best One Bloom Miniature. not over 3½ inches in size.
- 16. Best One Bloom Fancy or Variegated.
- 17. Best One Bloom Peony.
- 18. Best One Bloom Pompon.
- 19. Best One Bloom Show.
- 20. Best One Bloom Semi-double or Duplex.
- 21. Best One Bloom, Single.
- 22. Best Collection Cactus Dahlia, one bloom each variety.
- 23. Best Collection Semi Cactus, one bloom each variety.
- 24. Best Collection Decorative, one bloom each variety.

- 25. Best Collection Pompons, three blooms each variety.
- * 26. Most Artistic Basket of Dahlias, in Show, other foliage permitted. Tuber of Satan Dahlia from Rockleigh Gardens.
- * 27. Most Artistic Arrangement Vase or Bowl of Dahlias, other foliage permitted. Tuber of Satan Dahlia from Rockleigh Gardens.

* **DAHLIA SWEEPSTAKES, San Diego Floral Association Silver Medal.**

SECTION B

Open to All Competitors Dahlias

- * 28. Best Keeping Dahlia, excepting Pompons and show varieties, judged at 2 P.M. last day of show. No preservative treatment allowed.
- * 28a. Best Display Miniature Dahlias not over 3½ inches in size.
- 29. Best Established Three-year-old Seedling.
- * 30. Best Display Unregistered Seedlings.
- 31. Best 1934 Seedling.
- 32. Most Artistic Basket of Pompons in Show, use of other foliage permitted.
- * One Best Bloom Exhibited at Show, stem and foliage considered.

SECTION C—PROFESSIONALS

Dahlias

- * 33. Best General Display Arranged for Effect, potted plants and foliage allowed for embellishment.
- 34. Six Best Blooms, any variety.
- * 35. Best Six Blooms Cactus, one or more varieties.
- 36. Best Six Blooms Semi-Cactus, one or more varieties.
- 37. Best Six Blooms Decorative, one or more varieties.

- 38. Best Collection Pompons, three blooms each variety.

- * 39. Best Largest Collection Registered Varieties. Names attached.

SECTION D—AMATEURS

Zinnias

- * 40. Best Collection of Zinnias.
- 41. Best Three Blooms Zinnias, Red or Red Shades.
- 42. Best Three Blooms Zinnias, White or White Shades.
- 43. Best Three Blooms Zinnias, Pink or Pink Shades.
- 44. Best Three Blooms Zinnias, Orange or Orange Shades.
- 45. Best Three Blooms Zinnias, Yellow or Yellow Shades.
- 46. Best Three Blooms Zinnias, Lavender or Lavender Shades.
- 47. Best Three Blooms, any color not classified.
- 48. Best Three Blooms, picotee type.
- 49. Best Twenty-five Blooms Zinnias, small Mexican.
- 50. Best Collection Lilliput Zinnias.
- 51. Best Arranged Vase or Bowl of Zinnias.
- 52. Best Arranged Basket of Zinnias.

* **ZINNIA SWEEPSTAKES, San Diego Floral Association Bronze Medal.**

SECTION E—AMATEURS

General

- 53. Best Collection Asters, double type.
- 54. Best Collection Asters, single type.
- 55. Best Arranged Vase, Bowl or Dish of Asters, any variety.
- 56. Best Arranged Basket of Asters, greenery allowed.
- 57. Best Arranged Basket of Flowers.
- 58. Best Arranged Vase, Bowl or Dish of Flowers.

59. Best Arrangement of Flowers in Shades of Yellow in basket or bowl.
60. Best Arrangement of Flowers in Pink and Red in basket or bowl.
61. Best Arrangement of Flowers in Shades of Lavender and Blue in basket or bowl.
62. Best Arrangement of Flowers in Shades of White and Cream in basket or bowl.
63. Best arrangement of Flowers in Copper or Brass Container.
64. Best arrangement of Flowers in Silver or Pewster container.

* **SWEEPSTAKES FOR CLASSES 57 TO 64 INCLUSIVE.**

First and Second Prizes

- * 65. Best arrangement of Flowers in Miniature containers.
66. Best French Bouquet.
67. Best Display of African Marigolds.
68. Best Display of French Marigolds.
69. Best Display of Single Petunias.
70. Best Display of Double Petunias.
71. Best Collection of Perennials, not less than six varieties.
72. Best Collection of Annuals, not less than six varieties.
73. Best Display of Any Other Flower Not Otherwise Classified.

* **SWEEPSTAKES FOR CLASSES FROM 67 TO 73 INCLUSIVE.**

74. Best Exhibit of Potted Fibrous tall growing Begonias.
75. Best Exhibit of Potted Fibrous low growing Begonias.
76. Best One Specimen Potted Fibrous Begonia.
77. Best Collection of Potted Tuberous Begonias.
78. Best One Specimen Potted Tuberous Begonia.
79. Best Collection Rex Begonias grown in pots or other receptacle.
80. Best Collection of Ferns.
81. Best Decorative House Plant.
82. Best Flowering Vine (flowers and foliage).

83. Best Collection of Cut Sprays Flowering Trees or Shrubs.
84. Best Collection Coleus.
85. Best New Flower or Plant not before exhibited.

* 85a. Best Bridge Luncheon Table.

* **SWEEPSTAKES FOR CLASSES 74 AND 85 INCLUSIVE.**

SECTION F—GENERAL

Open to All Competitors

- * 86. Still Life Flower Pictures in shadow boxes.
87. Best Specimen Rex Begonia, San Diego Seedling, grown in pot or other receptacle.
- * 88. Best General Exhibit of Begonias grown in pots or boxes.
89. Best Specimen Maidenhair Fern.
90. Best Specimen Fern other than Maidenhair.
91. Best Potted Plant in Flower for Patio or Garden.
92. Best Fern Hanging Basket.
93. Best Hanging Basket other than fern.
94. Best Exhibit of Summer Flowering Lilies.
95. Best Display of Gladiolas.
- * 96. Best Collection of Fuchsias.
- * 97. Best Display of Cacti.
- * 98. Best Display of Succulents.
- * 99. Best Arranged Rock Garden.
- * 100. Best Dish of Growing Succulents and Cacti.
- * 101. Best Miniature Garden; limit 18x24 inches.

SECTION G—PROFESSIONAL

General

- * 102. Best Collection of Decorative Plants and Flowers, arranged for effect in space 100 square feet.
- * 103. Best Collection of Twenty-five Shrubs for garden use.
104. Best Five Vines.
105. Best New Plant or Flower not exhibited before.
106. Best Collection of Potted Petunias.
107. Best Collection of Zinnias.
108. Best Collection of Asters.

- * 109. Best Arranged Basket of Flowers.
110. Best Arranged Basket of Gladiolas.
111. Best Exhibit of Summer Flowering Lilies.
112. Best Exhibit of Water Lilies.
- * 113. Best Institutional or Service Display of Plants and Flowers; Quality and Arrangement to be main points.

114. Best Exhibit of Garden Pottery (limit 20 pieces).

* **OUTSTANDING DISPLAYS IN SHOW. San Diego Floral Association Silver Medal.**

THE GARDEN NOTEBOOK

About twenty-five years ago, many of today's most successful plantmen were cutting their horticultural eyeteeth on Bailey's "Manual of Gardening," an early stand-by which contained all the fundamentals of good gardening and which is still an active occupant of flower-growers' library shelves.

This spring, the tenets contained in the above book and in "The Gardener," by the same author, have been revised for present-day horticulturalists in "The Gardener's Handbook" (MacMillan, \$3.00). The information contained in this new volume covers a large field and is arranged for easy reference,—a garden book requisite which is too often forgotten—the various subjects being in alphabetical order, encyclopaedia fashion. The better-known fruits, vegetables, annual and perennial flowers are discussed and many of them illustrated; also several pages of condensed information are allotted respectively to glass structure, insects, diseases, pruning and trimming.

"The Gardener's Handbook" supplies necessary data quickly to the beginner and is one of the best all-around reference books to give to the new-fledged gardener.

LESTER ROWNTREE,
Carmel, California.

Begonia Research

By EVA KENWORTHY GRAY

... Origin and Description of Well Known Types

Of course it is now common knowledge that the Begonia derived its name from Michel Bogen in the reign of Louis XIII at Blois, France. Bogen was Governor of the French West Indies and resident of San Domingo, then belonging to the French Canadian possessions. He was a devoted scholar of horticulture and a botanist of note. He was decorated by a medal and though pleased by the honor, was more gratified that the discovery of the begonia and given his name was more appreciated.

The majority of begonias are found south of the equator, the exception being Mexico, which lies close to the northern boundary. Here are found many varieties growing in the canyons among a lush growth of tropical plants in the rich soil of decayed vegetation and watered by the tropical rains of that section. The variety *Vitifolia* is the most outstanding one locally. Leaves are smooth and rusty green, a bushy kind of pink flower clusters that bloom all winter.

Alphonse de Condolle, a French citizen from Switzerland gave Begonia *Bolivensis* to the world. This plant is slightly hairy and though growing slender and tall at first will as it ages droop unless supported. The flowers are in drooping panicles of cinnabar-red, long and fuchsia-like. Leaves are narrow, lanceolate and edge serrate. Many crosses have been made with this especially among the English growers, who originated *B. Bertinii*, a large light scarlet flower with long drooping petals.

Other seedlings of *B. Bolivensis* are *B. Worthiana* and *B. Bolidavis*.

B. Evansiana was discovered by Henry C. Andrews in the tropics of China where he lived and wrote "The Botanist's Repository." It is supposed to be a hardy species of the bulbous variety, coming up in spring and blooming during the summer; lying dormant during the cold season. Not only does it produce seed, but in the axles of the leaves tiny bulblets are found which, dropping to the ground start into growth in spring. We find

also a similar begonia growing in Mexico but a more tender variety. That is, similar in having the small bulblets in the leaf axles. The flowers of this Mexican variety which is known as *B. Martiana*, are borne close to the stalk and not in clusters as in *B. Evansiana*. It is more commonly known as the Hollyhock begonia.

Also from China comes the *B. Cathayana*, a rare and beautiful plant with leaves a soft mossy green a light zone with red veins showing through. Underside of leaf is oriental red. Flowers are a carrot yellow; only one other variety is known to bear yellow flowers, that is in the fibrous species. The *Cathartii* is from India, and probably not far from the *Cathayana* species. These are not easy plants to grow in this country and so are very scarce.

John Gould Veitch became interested in begonia culture as early as 1860 and many hybrids are the result of his work.

Later Sir William Jackson Hooker of London who is director in the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew published many botanical works and gave to the world the well known *B. fuschoides* and *Pearceii*, the latter a tuberculous variety and named for Mr. Pearce, a collector for Veitch and introduced by Sir William Hooker who has been the means for sending out many of the Veitch collections. It is a native of Bolivia.

We have also now the *Sutherlandii*, a native of Africa with yellow flowers and long green leaves, very suitable for a hanging basket. It differs from *Pearceii* in the leaf markings. *Pearceii* being a mottled and variations of green color which makes it very attractive. Both these die down in fall and grow again in summer.

It is said that three botanists collaborated in introducing *B. Foliosa* which is a native from South America. Two of the botanists were German; Humboldt and Kunth, and Bonlaud of France, and so they put their combined initials after the name of this plant, H. B. K.

Two botanists discovered *B. Heraclifolia* in the wilds of Mexico. This has deeply cut leaves with seven points and at times beautifully variegated. In this class are also the *Nigricans* with brown spotted leaves and edges of leaf bordered with a black-green. *Sunderbruckii* is an American form of this variety; leaves of bronze green and silver bands along veins, purple underneath and very hairy stems and along the veins on the underside. They are mostly eight pointed. *B. Punctata* a seedling is of smaller growth and not so deeply cut with bronzy leaves and underside green except along the edge which is reddish. Flowers of these varieties are rose colored on long peduncles.

These scientists, one German and the other French united in a bond of scientific interest, was Adalbert Chamisso and Herr Diedrich Franz Leonhardt von Schlechtendal. Chamisso who became a page in the Royal House of Germany and so in 1815 in the capacity of naturalist went with Count Romansoff in his round the world expedition and it was in Mexico that they discovered the many exotic plants and finally many were sent to different nations, French, English and German where they were introduced to the world. Also crosses made between them and new plants were originated. It is supposed that from the word *heraclei*, was used to express a large plant of Hercules proportion, the *folia* being from the Latin meaning many leaved. So, we find also the *Heraclaicotyle*, meaning Hercules-cup as *cotyle* is Greek for cup. This was introduced by Veitch as a cross between *Heraclifolia* and *Hydrocotyleifolia*, a native also of Mexico. *Heraclaicotyle* is described as a rather smooth plant with recumbent foliage lying close to the ground, many lobed and toothed, metallic green on upper leaf and reddish brown beneath.

Hydrocotylifolia is hairy with edges of leaf entire instead of lobed and toothed; flowers two winged of rose color.

We have recent introductions with cupped leaves that might be described like the others as "cotyle" form; among them is the *Prunifolia* with coarse hairy leaves belonging to the *Haageana* type. Other seedlings I've noted with cupped leaves with edge entire.

Lilies Essential in "Fun Garden", States Sage

By ADA PERRY

Martha Phillips of Pomona has ideas on gardens and lilies that should be illuminating to San Diego residents. She is a close friend of Miss Kate Sessions, which is all the recommendation that she needs locally. Aside from that, she is the author of two books on gardening in this state, landscapes large homes north of here regularly, and expects to plant lilies for Miss Mary Pickford next fall. She already has guided Wallace Beery along gardening lines.

In case Mrs. Phillips appears from the last to be motion picture minded, let it be said that she looks like someone who has canned cherries and has home-made bread in her pantry. This is hardly likely, as she is a busy professional woman. But her wholesome bearing is borne out in her attitude toward growing things. Doubtless, gardens with lilies in them are her canned cherries and home-made bread. She says:

"Gardens should not be worms, work and worry. They should be fun, fragrance and flowers. There must be seats built in them where the fragrance and beauty can be enjoyed. Gardens are places 'of flowers,' not just 'for flowers' grown in a routine manner."

Other Plants Suggested

She believes these fun gardens should have lilies in them and joyously recommends plants to be grown with lilies, such as canterbury bells and stocks for white lilies, thalictrum and michaelmas daisies with yellow lilies and with the Japanese lilies the Little Jewel dahlia and the pompoms, gypsophila and nandina (shrubs).

Much of her faith in lilies in California she bases on the success of these flowers in Chico. Chico is hot and yet in properly prepared beds there lilies thrive even in full sun. There are kinds she says, such as the Parryi, which cannot stand sun but many of the others do well with only the shade of the plants growing with them.

There are lilies enough for everyone, Mrs. Phillips claims, and she gives some figures. About 80 kinds are extant in the northern hemisphere,

which is the home of lilies. They shun the southern half of the world for some reason. Some 19 are indigenous to America. Of all kinds, about 30 are available. Those that are practical simmer to 15 or 18. Fifteen kinds of lilies are enough, she thinks, though she would not balk at more. Besides the ones already mentioned, she named the Regal, Philpenense, Humboldt magnifica, pardalinum, testaceum and umbellatum as particularly fine.

Stresses Drainage

On the subject of planting ground for lilies, she stressed drainage as most important, since lily bulbs cannot be allowed to dry out. Their constant

supply of water must therefore not stagnate. The trouble taken for good drainage is all the more worth while in view of her pointer never to plant a lily where it cannot stay seven years. It does not reach its best performance period until four or five years. Of course, pot-planting of lilies is an exception and she does approve lilies grown in pots and brought to show positions in the garden at blooming time.

Mrs. Phillips visited San Diego recently under the auspices of the Swedish peat moss company and spoke to the floral association as Miss Sessions' guest while here.

(S. D. Union)

DAYLILIES . . . The Wild Species and Garden Clones, Both Old and New, of the Genius *Hemerocallis*

By A. B. Stout, Ph.D.

(The Macmillan Co., N. Y., 1934;

\$3.00.)

To the standard works monographic of important genera of garden plants such as the iris, rose, gladiolus, and peony, is now added a highly competent and much needed work in a new field, the day-lilies. The species and garden varieties of *Hemerocallis* are perhaps not so varied as many another group of plants, but they have long been popular, as the abundance of the old tawny day-lily (*H. fulva*) around so many long-deserted homesteads in New England and other long-settled parts of the country, and the poignant association of this plant with the earliest memories of many of us so eloquently testify. Nevertheless it is surprising how few persons are aware of the wider variety and charm afforded by the increasing number of kinds which of late have so rapidly been coming into American horticulture. Dr. Stout's treatise is thoroughly up-to-the-moment in regard to these, and not only affords a convenient resumé of the botany of the group but gives what is probably a

nearly complete critical catalogue of horticultural varieties or clones introduced into occidental commerce up to this time. Many of these are illustrated photographically and in addition we are generously given four beautiful colored plates of a high order. There are interesting chapters evaluating the varieties, discussing their uses in the garden, and outlining their culture, besides one offering brief but trenchant observations on breeding. These flowers do so well in southern California and are so easy to manage that the appearance of this little book, well written, well printed, and well indexed as it is, is sure to bring about a material stimulation in our interest and use of them. In one small point, however, your reviewer finds himself disinclined to concur. Such Teutonic compounds as "daylily," though this is not quite as bad as some we encounter, seem to him exactly as useful and sensible specimens of English orthography as Matilijapoppy or night-scentedstock and notonewhitmoreso.

S.S.B.

The September Garden

By Walter Birch, Jr.

At last we have it! A thing we have been waiting for these many years: A Rust Resistant Strain of Snapdragons. The Government Experts perfected the rust resistant part of it, and our Flower Seed Growers added the necessary time and effort to produce a good range of colors. The writer saw some of these plants when up North early in the Summer, and apparently we can figure on seventy-five or eighty per cent of the plants being absolutely immune to that dread disease. A plant just covered with rust may stand right against one of the Rust Proof variety and not effect the good one at all. This seed will be ready for delivery the first week in September, and is a very good month to sow the seeds of Snapdragons as well as some other hardy annuals: Calendula, the new Chrysanthemum Flowered or the well known Sensation; Cineraria, Harris Prize Mixed for really large flowers and compact, large leaved plants, with wonderful range of color; Cosmos, the Anemone Flowered are a little different; Pansies, the Swiss Giants Improved are the largest and showiest; Stocks, Early Giant Imperial or Bismark make wonderful cut flowers; Nasturtium, the New Scarlet Gleam or the Gleam Hybrids good running mates for the Golden Gleam, be sure and get the Originators Strain which will be on the market for the first time in early September, and last but not least WINTER FLOWERING SWEET PEAS. Among the good newer varieties are: Early Pride, deep, pure cerise; Early Greeting, clearest long stemmed lavender; Early Peaches, new shade of bright apricot rose; Lady Gay, soft shrimp pink; Blue Bonnet, fine deep blue; Valencia, sun-proof orange, and Early Wisteria, wisteria lavender. Some of the old stand-bys: Early Vulcan, best bright red; Early Glitters, cerise; Early Harmony, clear lavender; Early Giant Rose, long stemmed clear pink; Early Amethyst, royal purple; Early Othello, deep maroon; Early Rose Charm, large bright rose, almost red; Early Snowstorm Improved, best pure white; Early Pal, rosy crimson; Early Oriental, deepest Cream, all good Spencer varieties. Of

course there are dozens of other good Sweet Peas, but the ones listed are usually quite satisfactory in this section.

September is one of the best months of the year for sowing the seeds of Perrenial Plants, such as: Pentstemon, Columbine, Delphinium, Coreopsis, Gaillardia, Hollyhocks, Foxglove, Double or English Daisies, Forget-me-not. The subdivisions of Gerberas may be successfully set out this month. We believe the Gibson Hybrids to be the best obtainable, and they certainly make the best showing at all the Flower Shows. Put them in a well drained location and give them plenty of water.

Bulbs: Freesias, white and colored; Ranunculus, the Baker Strain is the best for range of colors and size of bloom; Tritonia Crocata, salmon pink; Ornithogalum Thrysoides (Cornucopia Flower) something different, large spikes of white flowers borne on strong stems. The blooms will keep in water for several weeks when cut.

Vegetables: Carrots, Turnips, Beets, Lettuce, Radish, Peas; Cucumbers and Squash in warm places; Spinach, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Onion Sets, Parsnips and Green Sprouting Broccoli, better than Cauliflower and much easier to grow. Be sure and cut the Broccoli before the little flowers start to open in the head, and thin out the Lettuce so that it has room to form heads.

Above all things, don't fail to use plenty of water, if you let your seed beds or flats dry out for just a few hours when the seeds are just beginning to sprout, they will surely die, and then you will have to "cuss" the seed man, who might possibly *not* have sold you old seed. Covering the flats or seed beds with a light mulch of fine Horticultural Peat Mull, leaf mould or one thickness of burlap will be a great help in keeping the moisture right on the surface where the seeds are. If you use the burlap be sure and raise it as soon as the sprouts get through the ground.

GARDENS OF DELIGHT

By Eleanour Sinclair Rohde,
(Hale, Cushman & Flint, Boston & New York, 1934; \$5.00).

Miss Rohde's books are always a delight, and as her garden must be equally so, her latest volume comes to us under the most appropriate of titles. The twelve chapters are arranged as a simple garden-calender, one chapter for each month, and each one dealing with the plants which in England at least are significant of that month, the chapter for August being mostly devoted to "period pieces" and especially full of charm. Miss Rohde's long and devoted delving into the history of English gardens has equipped her with a wealth of lore, of quaint and fascinating information, much of which proves surprisingly applicable to the gardens of today, and her pages are crowded with it. She also manages to include a surprising lot of directly practical advice on the growing of divers things, sweet peas for instance, and hellebores, and delphiniums, and potted cyclamens, and other phases of the craft, many of which are not often dealt with in current print. The discussion of annuals and the ways of using them is very pleasing and thorough. There is a beautiful treatise on the snowdrop, full of true poetic feeling, and a similar appreciation of the old-fashioned roses. The author continually reveals her characteristic fondness for the quaint conceits of an older day, and this book like its predecessors is replete with stray bits of legend, and odd recipes extending from salads to toilet waters and potpourri. One could fairly describe the chapters themselves as sort of garden potpourri with a dash of almost every conceivable ingredient except, alas, nomenclatorial accuracy which unfortunately is not its forte. Where there is so very much admirable and good to be said of a book as in the case of this one, it is a thousand pities to find it marred by an extreme carelessness in the choice of scientific names and still more in their spelling which should surely have been looked out for. Actual mis-statements of fact, however, appear happily to be few.

S.S.B.

A New Race of Hybrid Clivias

By PETER D. BARNHART

... The Story of a Plant Breeder and His Achievements

In the realm of horticulture on this Coast, there are a number of persons, places and things little known to the outside world. Engaged in this line of human endeavor, is E. P. Zimmerman, a German by birth, who came to the United States 27 years ago. After 15 years search for a location, with soil and climate suitable to continue the work of breeding Clivias, a work began by his grandfather, afterwards pursued by his father and continued by the subject of this sketch, he located at Carlsbad 12 years ago. The site selected is about a mile from the ocean, with an elevation of about 50 ft. above sea level, which insures a humid atmosphere most of the year. The region is frostless and the soil is a sandy loam. Here, at the age of 40, said to be the time when men and women do their best work, he resumed the work that had interested him in the Fatherland. His achievements with Clivias have exceeded his fondest dreams.

Using *C. nobilis* for the seed parents and *C. lindenii* for the pollen parent he made numerous crosses. The first named is red in color, the other yellow. The flowers are gorgeously beautiful in pastel shades of yellow and red. Nor does the beauty of the plants end with the flowers. The seed pods are large, and when ripe, a brilliant red, wholly different in color and shape from those of *C. miniata*. Of the latter Mr. Zimmerman has but one plant for comparison purposes. Twelve months is the time required to ripen the seed. About 5000 plants are being grown in pots, the size of the flowers and the foliage varying in the different varieties. Asked when he would plant them in permanent beds to produce cut flowers for market, Mr. Zimmerman said he aimed at 10,000 plants. He has the ambition to make Carlsbad famous the world over on account of its Clivias. He sells quantities of seed, but after filling orders he usually plants a few thousand.

He informed me that direct sun-

light is fatal to the life and beauty of the flowers, therefore his plants are grown under dense shade in a lath house. Clivias, however, are not the only subjects he grows on his eight acres. He has no less than 50 varieties of *Watsonias* and he sends two tons of these flowers to San Francisco market annually. I also noted 5000 *Val-lota purpurea* under lath, and a bed of *Pancratium maritima*, growing in full sun, as fine as any I have seen in the swamps of southern states. This is excellent example of plant life adapting itself to new and different conditions. This plant is a pretty thing and should be far more popular, but is too fragile as a commercial cut flower. *Hymenocallis amancaes*, or as we oldtimers knew it, *Ismene amancaes*, was in full bloom; it is a yellow flowering bulb, a native of Peru and considered sacred by the Peruvians.

Mr. Zimmerman has also given attention to the *Gladiolus*, crossing the fragrant white, *G. tristis concolor*, with the large flowered types, and he now has a number of the large flowering varieties with fragrant flowers. The stock as yet is too limited to put upon the market. *Crinum powellii alba* in limited quantities was also in evidence. This has not yet been appreciated by growers of cut flowers in this Southland. The flowers are large, bell shaped and of purest white; even the filaments are white. It comes into bloom after Easter Lilies are gone, and flourishes in partial shade or full sun. It is a gross feeder and a hard drinker, hence must have plenty of food and abundance of water, then it will bloom the entire Summer.

The Zimmerman seedlings of *Amaryllis belladonna* give blooms of wonderful size, and a delicate pink color. *Asparagus madagascarensis*, a spineless species, here covers an arbor 10 ft. high, and the growth is so dense that a bird would find it difficult to get through the top. *Bailey's Cyclopaedia* says of it: "Erect, much branched shrub 1 ft. or more." Plant lovers would do well to get seed of this plant and grow it for the brilliant red ber-

ries. The foliage is much more attractive than that of *A. sprengeri*.

A large specimen of *Pyrethrum ptarmacaeum* attracted my attention on account of its white foliage; the leaves are small and pinnately compound. As a hedge plant it is beautiful and distinctive and it should be grown in this State, instead of the notorious Privet. It would need little attention, other than to keep the white foliage free of dust. We landscapers who aim to beautify, secure seed or young plants of this beautiful thing and grow it abundantly. Possibly florists could find use for its attractive foliage.

—Florists Exchange.

A SONG TO THE ROSE

Rose blooming fresh and fair,
Wooded by the morning air,
Of thee I sing:
Rose splashed with sparkling dew,
Rose of the matchless hue,
Still with thy garden crew,—
My praise I bring.

Rose in the button-hole,
Part of the lover's role,
Of thee I sing:
Rose that hears love's sweet song
Far from the maddening throng
On moonlight rambles long,—
My praise I bring.

Rose on the altar high,
When bells and organ vie,
Of thee I sing:
Rose of the marriage rite,
Rose of true love's delight,
Rose that will never blight,—
My praise I bring.

Rose in the vase at home
Under the lighted dome,
Of thee I sing:
Rose of the family,
Breathing fraternity,
Lasting eternity,—
My praise I bring.

Rose by the lonely tomb,
Grateful as incense fume,
Of thee I sing:
Rose bringing power to cope,
Rose that gives light to grope,
Rose of undying hope,—
My praise I bring.

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